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SOURCE Rad, No 144, 1949.RATIONS INCREASED OVER 1948

This year in Belgrade, sugar rations have been increased on R-1, R-2, and R-3 cards by 200 grams per month, on D-2 and P-3 cards by 400 grams per month, and on D-1 cards by 150 grams. Bread rations have been increased by 50 grams per day on all cards.

During the first 5 months of 1949, fat ration commitments were not in full, and during the last 2 months the authorized quantity of all rationed food items was distributed, while large amounts were distributed at the lower tied prices through other channels.

The caloric value of the daily ration for R-1 blue- and white-collar workers who eat in mess halls was increased during the last 3 months of 1948 by 478 calories, and during the first 5 months of 1949 by 500 calories per day. The blue- and white-collar workers' restaurants in Belgrade now serve 70,518 persons.

By June 1949 a total of 91 blue- and white-collar workers' collective farms had been formed. These will supply extra food to 102,700 workers and employees. Their plan calls for the distribution during 1949 of 9,000 tons of corn, 6,500 tons of fodder plants, and 10,500 tons of vegetables. Their livestock plan calls for 5,250 hogs, 256 cows, 12,500 head of poultry, and 310 sheep this year. During the first few months of this year, 443 enterprises distributed farm products to their workers from their own farms.

Up to May 1949, an average of about 5,000 workers held Udarnik (shock worker) cards. These entitle the holder to buy, at the lower prices and in addition to his regular ration, one kilogram of sugar per month, 0.75 kilogram of fats 1.5 kilograms of meat, and one kilogram of flour. Thus an R-1 shock worker in Yugoslavia receives 21.7 kilograms of bread (as compared with 13 kilograms in Czechoslovakia), 1.95 kilograms of sugar (1.5 in Czechoslovakia), and 4.5 kilograms of meat (1.5 in Czechoslovakia) every month, a total of 80,900 calories, as compared with the 66,275 calories received by the heaviest worker in Czechoslovakia on ration cards.

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In April 1949 the average Yugoslav worker, other than a shock worker, who had his meals at a mess hall, received 88,860 calories of food at the lower prices through the rationing and supplementary systems.

This year the number of ration points for manufactured goods issued for the year is greater than in 1948. Thus an R-1 worker receives 31.3 percent more points, and R-2 receives 28.5 percent more, a G receives 33 percent more, a D-1 receives 33 percent more, and a D-2 receives 37.5 percent more. A shock worker now receives 90 points in addition to his regular ration card. Thus an R-1 shock worker receives 300 points per year, and an R-2 shock worker receives 270 points.

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